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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

NEED FOR CULLING

A scenic booth exhibit showing that there always has been and always will be a need for culling the dairy herd, as revealed by cow-testing records.

Specifications

Floor space - - - - - 10 ft. front  
  3 ft. 8 in. deep

Wall space - - - - - None

Shipping weight - - - - - 655 lbs.

Electrical requirements -- 110 volt A.C.  
or D.C. current. 600 watts needed for  
lights.

## NEED FOR CULLING

### How It Looks

In the center of the middle section of the booth is a miniature reproduction of a portion of a dairy farm containing 14 cutout cows. The seven unprofitable cows are on the right side of the barn and the seven profitable ones are on the left. Looking through the windows and open rear door one can see a part of the farmstead. The booth is illuminated with concealed electric lights.

On the left end of the center section is <sup>a</sup>reproduction of an ancient Egyptian tablet containing a verse from the Bible referring to the seven lean and ill-favored kine that ate up the seven fat kine. On the opposite end of the section is a tablet dated 1924 which shows that history repeats itself.

The text below the scenic feature refers to the two tablets, and the actual proof of the scene is given on the side sections, which show the profit and loss on seven profitable cows and seven unprofitable cows.

The booth is 10 feet across the front, 3 feet 8 inches deep, and 7 feet 11 inches high.

### What It Tells

In many dairy herds there are both good and poor cows. The good ones nearly always make a profit and the poor ones are either kept at a loss or may be on the line between profit and loss. The total profit for the herd in such cases is kept down because the poor cows eat up the profits of the good cows.

To emphasize the lesson of getting rid of the poor cows, this exhibit tells the story of a certain farmer who had 14 cows. The cow-testing association records showed that 7 of his cows were profitable and 7 were unprofitable. The owner said that the results reminded him of the Hebrew-Egyptian story of the seven fat years and the seven lean years, for as the seven

lean years ate up the seven fat years so the seven poor cows ate up the profits the good cows made.

To bring out the distinction more clearly in the exhibit, the seven good cows are shown on one side of a barn and seven poor ones on the other side. With this segregation the difference in conformation is also apparent. The 14 cows thus lined up are shown in the center section of the exhibit.

Seven profitable cows.		Seven unprofitable cows.	
The profits.		The losses	
\$25.18		\$43.32	
57.80		40.92	
4.52		24.96	
31.80		17.69	
60.99		46.06	
27.92		22.70	
<u>31.80</u>		<u>60.86</u>	
Total	\$241.01	Total	\$256.51
Average	\$ 34.43	Average	\$ 36.64

The seven poor cows thus ate up the profits the other cows made.

#### Where To Get Information

The following publications may be obtained free of charge from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin 1446 - Cow Testing Associations

Misc. Circular 26 - Cow Tester's Handbook

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 1069 - Relation of Production to Income

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 1071 - Influence of Season on Freshening

Dept. Circular 235 - Utility Value of Purebred Livestock

Yearbook Separate 841 - Runts and the Remedy

